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SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE NOTES

During the year 1919-20 the enrollment of the School of Jurisprudence was 231, fifty of this number being registered in the first year of the four-year curriculum. In addition to the students registered in the professional courses, instruction was given to 1071 students registered in non-professional courses. One hundred and eighteen college graduates were registered, twenty-three colleges being represented.

The registration this term has gone up to 275. Of this number, 106 are college graduates. Sixty-three students are enrolled in the first year of the four-year curriculum and thirty-six in the second year. The remaining number are registered in the three-year curriculum.

Professor Matthew C. Lynch has been granted a leave of absence for the fall term. During his absence, Mr. Matt Wahr-

haftig, B. L. 1914, J. D. 1917, will give the course in Property I. Professor G. H. Robinson has taken over the courses in Contracts and Sales usually given by Mr. Lynch, and Professor Radin has taken over the course in Equity II. Professor Edward Elliott, who has returned after a year's leave of absence, is giving two courses in International Law. Mr. Charles E. Martin, who lectured in International Law during the past year, has been appointed to teach Political Science in the southern branch of the University. A course in Labor Law by Professor Kidd has been added to the curriculum.

During the Summer Session, Professor Francis H. Bohlen, Algernon Sidney Biddle Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania Law School, gave the course in Torts. Professor Robinson of this school gave the course in Sales and Mr. Milton W. Dobrzensky gave the course in Commercial Law. Courses in Criminology were given by Jau Don Ball, M. D., Lecturer in Psychiatry and Criminology in the Summer Session, Edward O. Heinrich, Consulting Expert in Criminal Investigations, San Francisco, and August Vollmer, Chief of Police of Berkeley. Professor Orrin K. McMurray gave the course in Conflict of Laws during the Summer Session in the Law School of the University of Michigan.

R. P.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

The one hundredth anniversary of the premier law school of the country was celebrated at Cambridge and Boston on the twenty-first of June. The morning exercises included a reception in Langdell Hall, an address by Dean Pound in Langdell Centre and an oration by Hon. Charles E. Hughes in the new Lecture Hall. At one o'clock there was a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and in the evening, at the same place, a dinner by the past and present editors of the Harvard Law Review.

It was a simple, dignified and distinguished occasion from beginning to end. Dean Pound's address was a scholarly discussion of the history and service of the law school and an admonition for the preservation of the characteristic institutions of common law. "The common law doctrine of hearing causes as a whole in open court is infringed by administrative inspections by agents and deputies and decisions made on secret reports."

The oration of former Justice Hughes was one of remarkable depth and suggestiveness as well as of rare oratorical power and effect. Whatever of criticism and pessimism there was in his words, the sting and discouragement therein were taken out by the sweetness and charm of his manner. "The very principle of constitutional government, or government by law in the interest of liberty, is always the shining mark of those who would destroy

all government. The demagogue seizes upon the defects of the best institutions to breed distrust in all. It is true that democracy cannot live without respect for law, but it must be remembered that law in democracy will have only the respect it deserves. Adaptation according to democratic principle, the growth and development in which democratic progress consists, must ever be the concern of those who know how to distinguish between what is vital and what is merely incidental and temporary; it is those who can really help. Liberty is not to be saved by the lusty shoutings of the street; it needs the discipline and courage of the soldier, the probity and intelligence of the industrious and high-minded official, the undying love of a people instinct with patriotism, the song and the cheer and the ardor of the multitude, but beneath all these and unescapable is the constant working of economic forces with which we must reckon. The adjustment to preserve liberty requires the best training which special studies can furnish, and while all effort at progress under law must be inspired by the idealism of our people, it cannot be successful, at least without great losses through mistaken ventures, save by the service of experts. These are the guardians of the truth which cannot be found on the surface but lies deep in the mine of thought and experience requiring rare skill for its discovery and extraction. And it is the truth alone that can keep you free."

At the Copley-Plaza luncheon, Hon. William Caleb Loring, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, presided. Speakers were President Lowell, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, James Byrne of New York, and Professor Harold D. Hazeltine of the University of Cambridge, England. President Lowell, who spoke on the general history of the law school, said: "What we need today is not a set of rules of law, but a rational system of thinking. We are a little afraid of thought in America. In Europe they are not as afraid as we are."

Mr. Rawle gave a personal and historical note by telling of the arrival of Langdell at the law school in 1870. "I remember Langdell when he was working his way through Exeter sawing wood."

Professor Hazeltine pleaded for a better understanding between England and the United States.

The evening dinner, with a much smaller number of persons present, was intimate and delightful.

Harvard Law School fittingly marked its entrance upon its second century of life, and the prospect and promise were that its service and influence will be as potent in the future as in the past.

W. C. J.